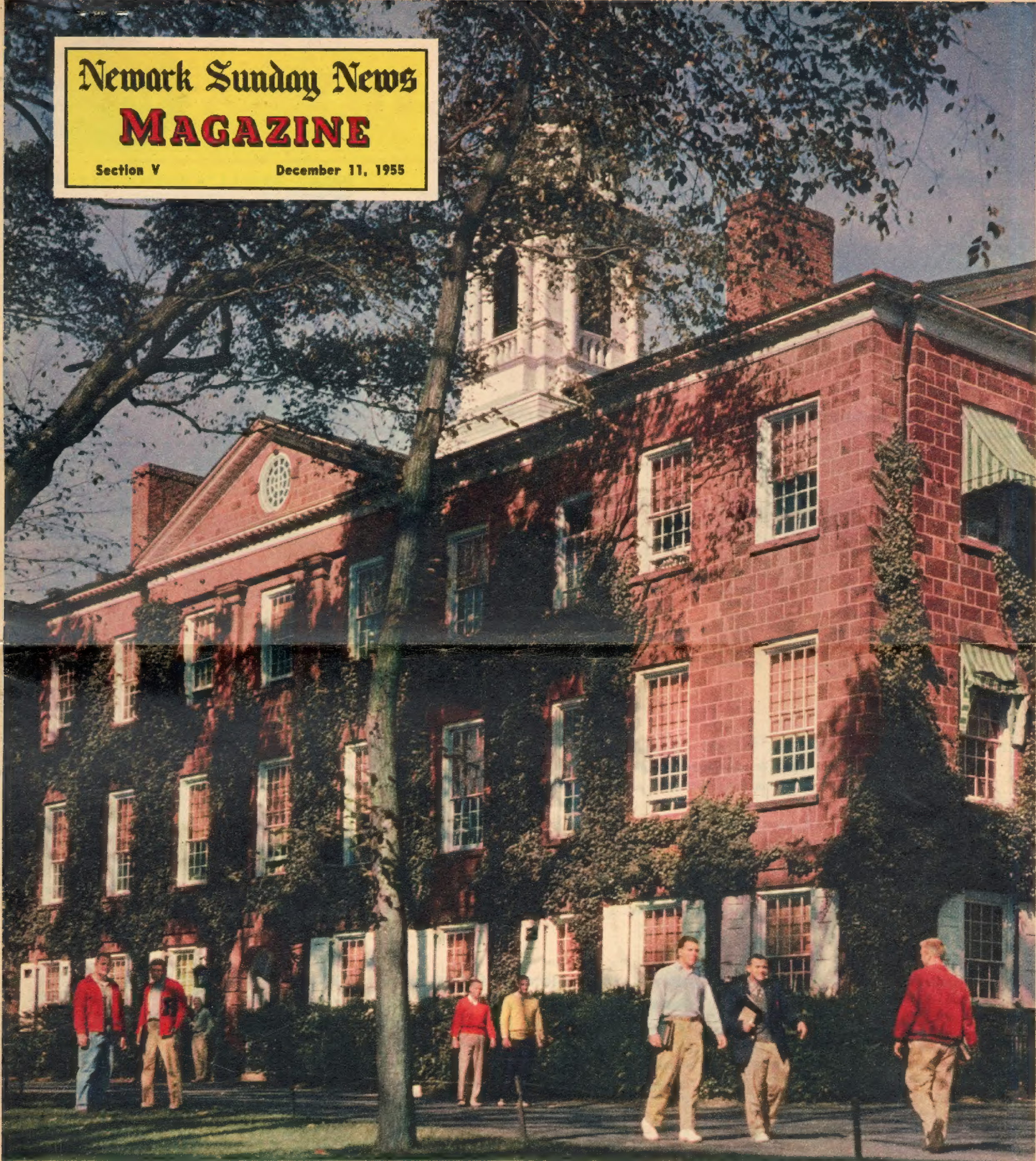


Newark Sunday News **MAGAZINE**

Section V

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● OLD QUEENS, CORNERSTONE OF RUTGERS UNIVERSITY . . . See Page- 19

COLOR PHOTO BY TUTTLE

BASKETBALL RULE MAKERS CURB 'GOON' EFFECTIVENESS . . . SEE PAGE 6

THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Jersey's Highly-Diversified Economic Pattern Makes Rutgers Task Difficult, Yet Educational Force of School Founded in 1766 on Banks of Raritan Is Felt from High Point to Cape May

By JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM

RISING on the banks of the Raritan River is an \$8,000,000 skeleton of the Rutgers University of tomorrow, the harbinger of an onrushing decade when Rutgers must be braced to meet a flood of students whose

This is the fourth of a series of articles which not only describe New Jersey's colleges and universities, but tell the story of the growth and traditions of individual colleges within the state, picture their roles in modern education and explain how they plan to meet what has been called "an impending tide of students."

Next Sunday: St. Elizabeth's College.

parents suddenly will awaken to the fact that New Jersey does have a state university.

The \$8,000,000 skeleton comprises three six-story dormitories and a \$4,000,000 library. These are splendid additions, but the impression remains that in a sense these are not buildings

for the future. Rather, they are in a sense hurried effort to catch up with the past; they will be in full use as quickly as they are finished.

Actually, the three new dormitories may even accelerate the problems Rutgers faces as a state university. Just as a new turnpike or parkway creates remarkably new traffic demands, so the dormitories will probably create sharpened needs. The

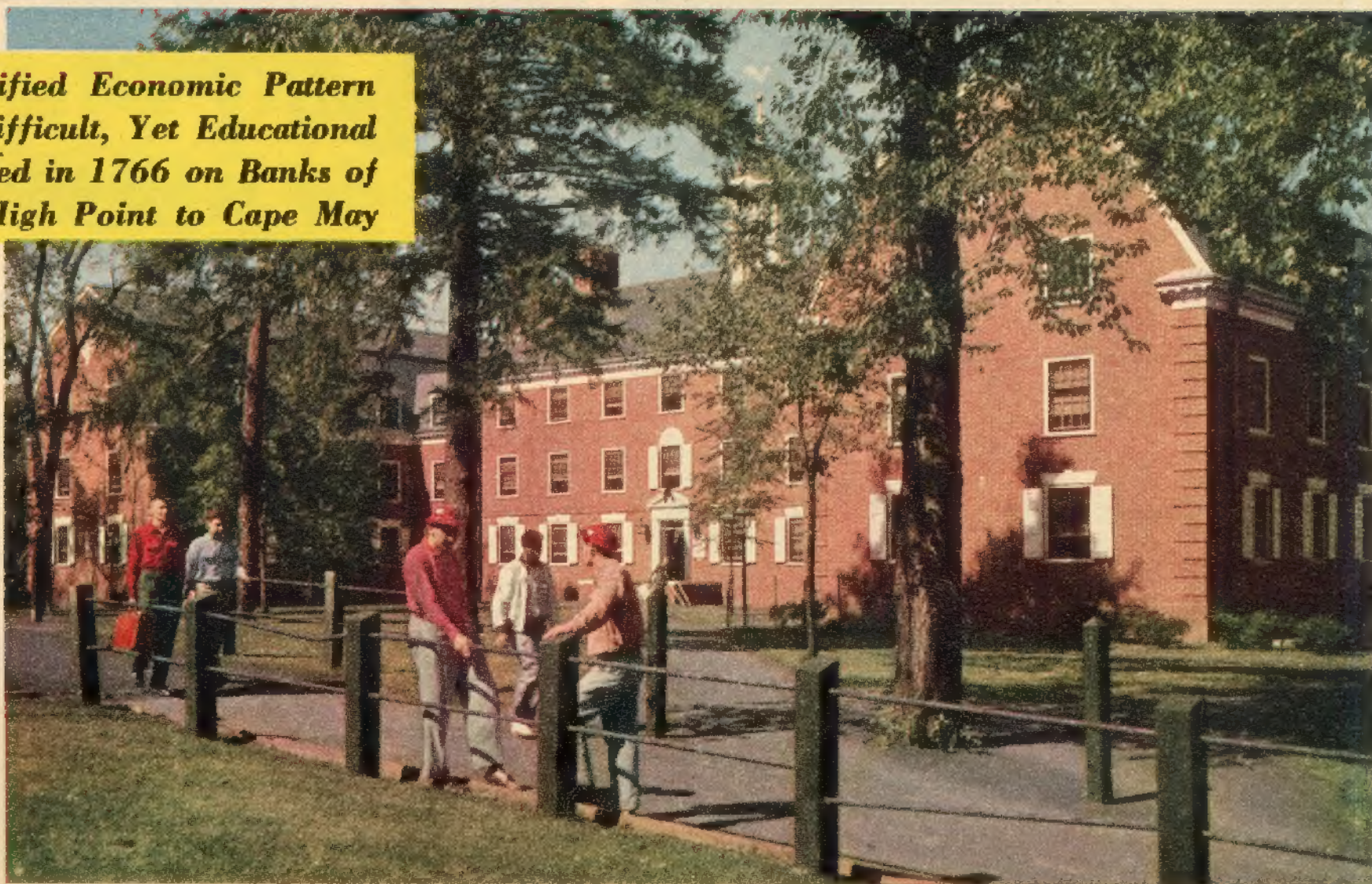
1,008 beds will be filled immediately—and a thousand more parents might in justice ask: If a thousand beds can be found for those, why can't a thousand beds be found for ours?

THAT'S the way it is with a state university. It must be alert to public requirements and responsive to public demands, and in New Jersey the problem is magnified many times. After

all, New Jersey has had only 10 years to get used to having a state university; many other states have had a century or more.

The problems extend far beyond the mere banks of the Raritan. When Rutgers and the State of New Jersey were united in long delayed wedlock in 1945, the responsibilities of Rutgers—the State University of New

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Demarest Hall honors president whose administration marked transition period in university's development.

COLOR PHOTOS BY TUTTLE

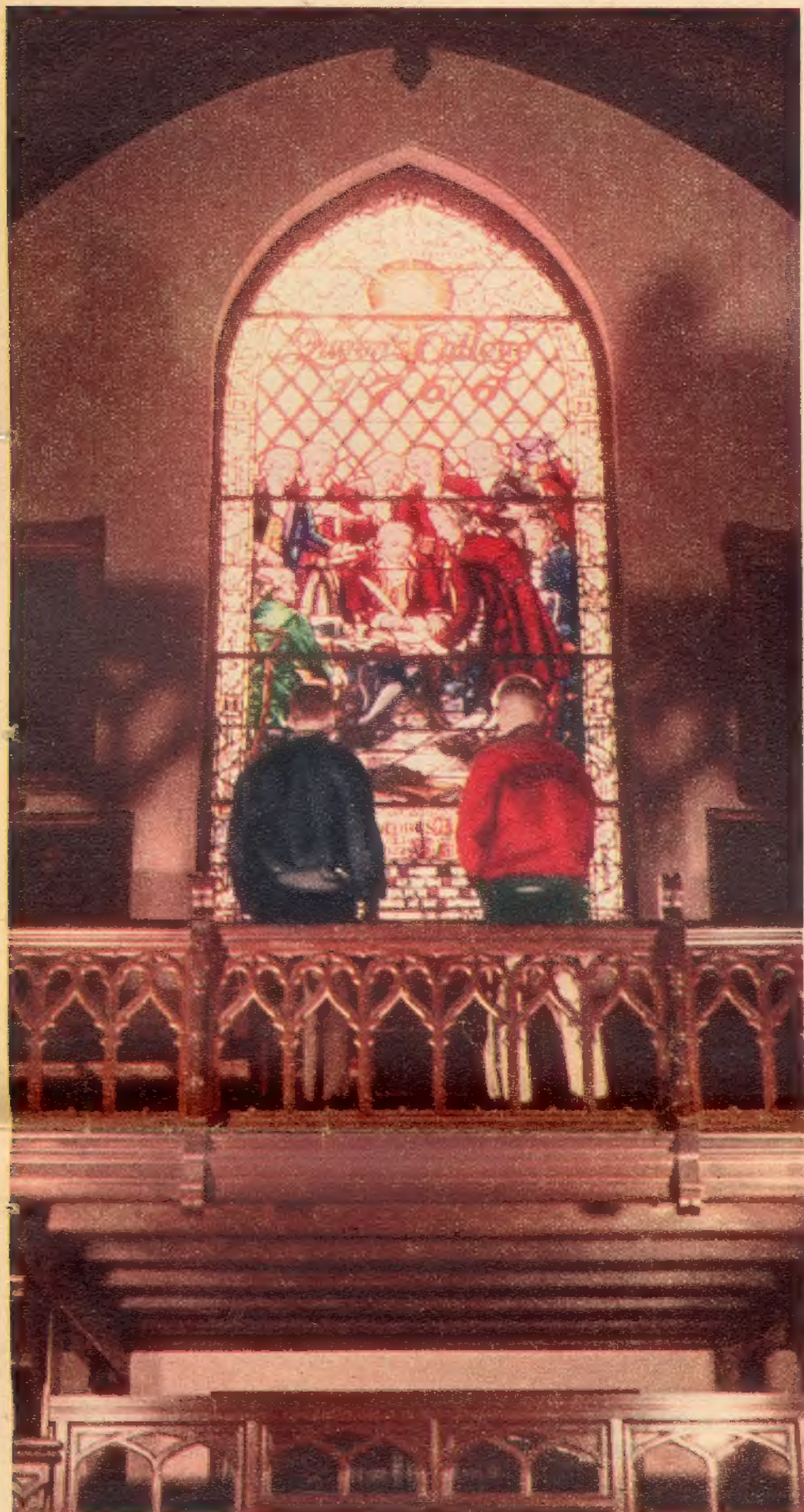


Gateway to main campus at New Brunswick. Others are located at University Heights, on Raritan's north bank, and "Ag" College.

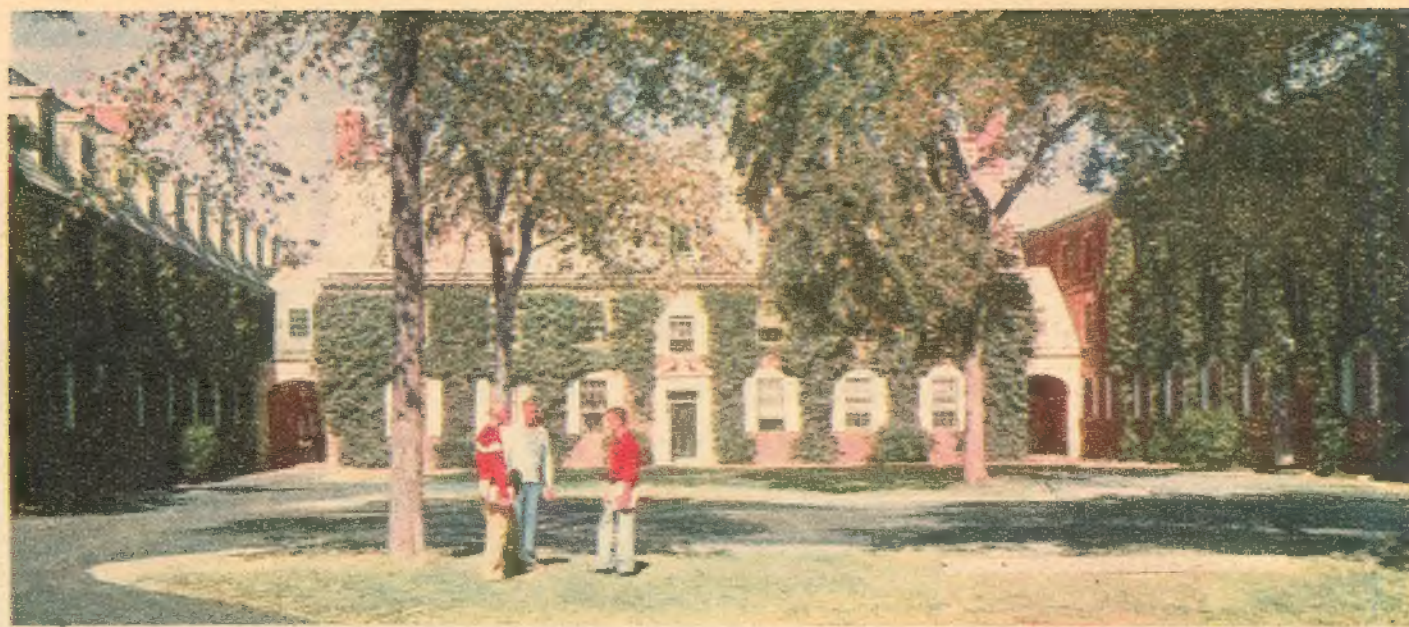


Portrait of Col. Henry Rutgers, whose name replaced that of Queens when the college reopened in 1825, is viewed by students in chapel.

RUTGERS-STATE UNIVERSITY



Stained glass window in Fitzpatrick Chapel depicts Royal Gov. William Franklin signing college charter in 1766 in presence of petitioners. RIGHT: Budding apple trees occupy class at Agriculture College.



Leupp Hall, one of quad dorms on Bishop Campus, soon will be augmented by three six-story dormitories under construction nearby to provide additional facilities for 1,008 students. BELOW: Zeta Psi House along Fraternity Row.



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Jersey—automatically spread to touch every corner from Cape May to High Point.

The Rutgers University which became the state university 10 years ago had grown in hodge-podge fashion, especially in its heterogeneous commitments to the State of New Jersey. Someone has said that the Rutgers of 1945 was "like an old inner tube — with patches on the patches."

TWO especially large patches quickly joined the old inner tube as the Rutgers of New Brunswick absorbed the former University of Newark in 1947 and the College of South Jersey in Camden in 1950. Fortunately the old tube had surprising resiliency, and

happily, the two big new patches proved sound.

If there is one thing Rutgers must have, it is resiliency. There is an increasing certainty on the part of educators that 10 to 15 years from now the state university may have to take the responsibility for educating twice—and maybe three or more times—as many New Jersey sons and daughters as it now serves.

As the tide of students rolls inward, a private institution may say: "We'll expand 10 per cent, or 20 per cent, and no more." A state university is

not afforded that luxury—and if the state university happens to be Rutgers, where facilities already are inadequate to meet the relatively moderate demands of 1955, the problem for tomorrow calls for serious discussion.

There is no easy way to make simple the complexity of Rutgers. It encompasses in New Brunswick alone the Men's Colleges (including the College of Agriculture) and Douglass College for women. It embraces several varied schools and colleges in Newark and Camden. It includes a separate

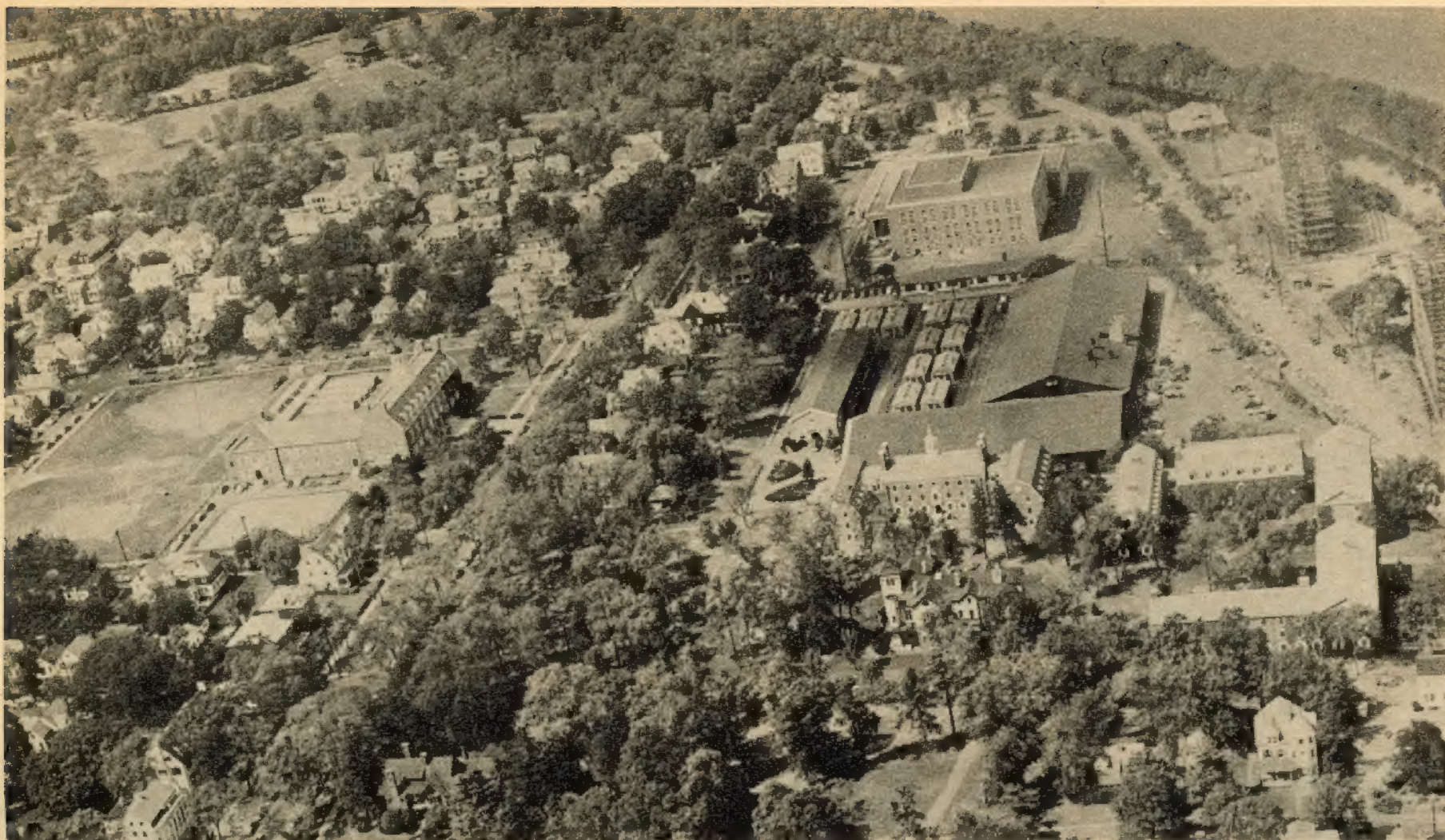
University College, a degree-granting evening unit offering courses in New Brunswick and Newark. It reaches out to thousands upon thousands of other people through extension courses, short courses and other special courses.

SEPARATE articles in this series will deal with Douglass College and with the Rutgers colleges in Newark and Camden. This article therefore, is concerned chiefly with the men's colleges in New Brunswick and with the state university administration as it centers "on the banks of the old Raritan."

Even such circumscribing leaves complexity. Within New Brunswick there are three distinct Rutgers men's campuses—the main or "downtown"

COVER PHOTO

Old Queens, cornerstone of which was laid in 1809, is to Rutgers what Nassau Hall is to Princeton. College itself came into existence a decade before the signing of Declaration of Independence.



Airview showing new library and dormitories under construction in upper right. Field House and University Commons are in group of buildings below library with quad dorms forming almost complete square in center right. At left is college field and gymnasium. BELOW: Old Queens in 1862, a year after outbreak of Civil War.



campus; the College of Agriculture a mile "across town," and the Hillside campus, on the Raritan's north bank behind the football stadium.

Here on the banks of the Raritan is the very spirit of Rutgers, no matter how complex it has become. Here rose in 1766 a college called Queen's and later called Rutgers. Here generations have sung about a college where father sent a son to "learn to be a man." Here the Scarlet of Rutgers and the Orange and Black of Princeton played the first intercollegiate football game. Here has grown a tradition of high academic standards, still as firm as ever, state university or no.

To appreciate the Rutgers of today it is well to understand the two main

threads running through her long history—the early kinship with the Dutch Reformed Church and the later affinity with the State of New Jersey. As the influence of the church gradually declined in the late 19th Century and then disappeared entirely in 1920, the hot-and-cold flirtation between Rutgers and state grew stronger.

A DISSENTING wing of the Dutch Reformed Church secured a charter for Queen's College in 1766 and five years later started classes in, of all places, a former New Brunswick tavern called "The Sign of the Red Lion."

One of only nine American colleges founded before the Revolution (and, incidentally, the only colonial college to become a state university) Queen's

never knew early solidarity. Just one man, a Matthew Leydt, stood in the first graduating class in 1774. Twice during the Revolution the college fled to the hinterlands, first to North Branch and later to Millstone.

War-time jitters persisted. In 1793 Queen's unsuccessfully sought a merger with Princeton; from 1795 to 1809 and from 1816 to 1825 Queen's closed her doors completely. Surprisingly enough, during those depressing two decades, in some areas Rutgers had a wider academic breadth than Princeton—including even a reasonably well-established medical school.

Reopening in 1825 found Queens with two assets: A new name, Rutgers College, and a solid building, Old Queens, whose cornerstone had been laid in 1809. The new name symbolized optimism—it honored wealthy Col. Henry Rutgers of New York, seemingly in "lively hope of favors to come" (as a Rutgers historian puts it). Colonel Henry responded promptly (if modestly) with a bell for Queens tower, valued at \$200, and a \$5,000 trust fund (whose interest is still paid annually).

Church influence tightened and didn't relax one whit until 1848, when college and seminary became separate entities. True physical separation waited until 1856, when the Seminary moved into Herzog Hall on what undergraduates soon dubbed "Holy Hill." In those days "Holy Hill" seemed far to the west; today it splits the downtown campus in half.

PASSAGE in 1862 of the Morrill Act to support education in agricultural and the mechanical arts suddenly made federal money available—a total of \$116,000 for New Jersey, on which the annual interest totaled \$5,800. Someone had to get it, and both Rutgers and Princeton tried. Rutgers caught the state's eye by establishing the Rutgers Scientific School in 1863; the following year the Legislature voted Rutgers the \$5,800.



Winants Hall, Rutgers first dormitory when it was dedicated in 1890, now serves as offices for professors as well as housing bookstore.

Ostensibly Rutgers received a windfall. In actual practice it proved anything but that, since Rutgers first had to buy a 90-acre college farm for \$15,000 and had to arrange education for both engineers and agriculturalists. Most important, Rutgers had embarked on the long voyage leading to state university status.

The Morrill Act implied that any state accepting its provisions would cooperate financially. New Jersey ignored the issue for 26 years—giving not one cent until 1890, when it established the first Rutgers state scholarships. Until that time the legislators simply passed federal funds on to Rutgers, and if sometimes the public mistakenly believed New Jersey had been generous to higher education, so much the better.

There can be many a slip between scholarship approval and scholarship payment, Rutgers found. The state comptroller refused to pay anything to Rutgers, although the college continued to accept scholarship students (many of them recommended, naturally, by legislators). Rutgers sued the state, and the case proceeded somewhat leisurely, even for New Jersey courts of those days, before a ruling favoring Rutgers could be secured in 1905. The state paid up \$80,000 in back scholarships, 15 years late!

THE Dutch Reformed Church, on the way out in control of Rutgers, crossed paths with the state on the way in during the presidency of Dr. William H. S. Demarest from 1905 to 1924. This Demarest administration was the transition period in Rutgers development.

Four years after Dr. Demarest assumed office the trustees dropped an old requirement that two-thirds of the

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RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

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trustees should be members of the Reformed Church. In 1920 Rutgers amended its 1766 charter to eliminate entirely a 154-year-old requirement that the president be a member of the Reformed Church.

The little college on the banks of the Raritan grew in many ways. New buildings spread over the downtown campus — the Engineering building (1909), the Chemistry building (1911), Ford Hall (1914) and the Ceramics building (1920). Across town on the "Ag" campus, state funds erected four important new buildings. Old Grad James Neilson gave the rest of what is now Neilson campus, across Hamilton St. from Old Queen's, and Rutgers foresightedly purchased the Bishop estate (where most of the modern growth is taking place).

When Dr. Demarest became president, only a few more than 200 students greeted him; when he stepped down enrollment totaled 734. Old Rutgers, bursting her seams, bought several old houses along College avenue to house departmental offices—competing for the houses at times in the real estate market with undergraduate fraternities, then also buying old residences for frat houses.

Dr. Demarest in 1924 turned over to Dr. John Martin Thomas the reins of Rutgers University—officially so-named the year Dr. Demarest retired. It seemed only a matter of short time before Rutgers became the state university in both fact and name.

BY NOW the old inner tube had some odd patches. A 1917 legislative act made the Rutgers Scientific School (or Agricultural College) the State University of New Jersey. New Jersey College for Women in 1918 became a department of the Scientific School. There was a patch here and a patch there of state money—the ceramics building, New Jersey Hall, some money expended on the chemistry and engineering buildings.

Clearly the time had come for the fine old spinster named Rutgers and the reluctant old suitor named the State of New Jersey to make clear their intentions. Their engagement had been at least tacit in 1864, but despite the fact that the state had contributed modestly to her support actively since 1905, Rutgers resisted marriage. The state appeared only too happy to have it that way.

A study by Arthur J. Klein of the U.S. Bureau of Education in 1927 threw the strange relationship into full focus. Dr. Klein said quite pointedly that few persons recognized Rutgers as a state university. He gave many reasons—the Dutch Reformed Church ties were hard to live down, retention of the old name Rutgers suggested private financing and utilization of a long-established institution made for confusion. He stressed particularly the problems inherent in a self-perpetuating private board of trustees in control of a public university—something Governor Meyner stressed even more pointedly last spring.



The Institute of Microbiology, a \$3,500,000 building financed by streptomycin royalties.



Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, university president, in moment of relaxation. LEFT: New Jersey Hall, one of first buildings financed by state.

The lengthy Klein report summed up, dispassionately and incisively, the long overdue need for action by both university and state. The state acted typically: More studies followed by more studies. True enough the depression made any move involving state funds difficult, but more important, neither university or state showed much inclination to relinquish old privileges or to assume new burdens.

WORLD WAR II brought with it a need for accelerated programs and wise heads recognized that post-war educational demands would be tremendous. An 81-year courtship became legal; Rutgers and the State of New Jersey solemnized their union in the spring of 1945, when the State University Act moved through the Legislature.

Under the 1945 act, all Rutgers departments were "to be utilized as an instrumentality of the State for providing higher education." The state gained nine new positions of the board of trustees and general powers

of control and supervision of the state university became vested in the State Board of Education. In return for using the Rutgers facilities, the state agreed to appropriate "just and reasonable sums" for the university.

Many a son of Old Queen's feared the loss of old traditions. If on the night of the wedding they drank to the good old days of Rutgers, they had much to be sentimental about. They had the right to be sentimental about their colonial history and the traditions of Old Queen's. They had rightful pride in the strict academic principles of their college.

OLD Grads (and New Grads, too) recalled proudly that the first inter-collegiate football game was played at Rutgers on November 6, 1869. Princeton came up that day and 25 men on each side took off their coats and ripped into one another. Rutgers won, 6-4, possibly helped by the scarlet turbans their valiants wore—the first distinctive football headgear ever worn.

Football is always easiest to recall, but Rutgers also could claim New Jersey's first Phi Beta Kappa chapter was formed at Rutgers in 1845. The first issue of Targum, undergraduate newspaper, appeared in 1867 as one of the nation's earliest college newspapers. The Targum, some might recall, suggested Scarlet as the official Rutgers color in 1869. Surely some could remember the university yearbook, the Scarlet Letter, dated from 1870.

Down in Fraternity Row, the Delta Phis of 1945 could trace a history back 100 full years, back to 1845. If any one could recall that Rutgers and N.Y.U. met in the nation's first inter-collegiate debate in 1881, he would be esteemed; history has chosen to make far more to-do about the first football game than the first debate. Possibly as they raised their voices to "On the Banks of the Old Raritan," scattered Old Grads might recall that Howard N. Fuller, Class of '74, wrote those words in a single afternoon in



Rutgers Stadium is far cry from field where the first intercollegiate football game was staged November 6, 1869. RIGHT: Van Dyck Hall, physics building on Neilson Campus named for an old graduate.



1873 for the college glee club to sing in Metuchen that night.

But there was no time for any but the most sentimental to die because dear old Rutgers had surrendered to state control; the huge surge of returning veterans caught up Rutgers and moved it forward so rapidly that few had time to remember the by-gone days. Enrollment in the men's colleges in 1947 tripled those of 1940. Rutgers almost overnight moved from the status of a relatively small university to a state university among the nation's top 20 in total enrollment.

DR. ROBERT C. CLOTHIER, who assumed the Rutgers presidency in 1932 in the midst of the most acute financial distress the world has ever known, guided Rutgers through tremendously difficult days—through a depression, World War II, the change-over to state university status and the avalanche of returning veterans. Dr. Clothier served 19 momentous years before turning the presidency over to Dr. Lewis Webster Jones in 1951.

Dr. Jones, who came to Rutgers from the presidency of the University of Arkansas, has used his four years in New Jersey to sell actively the idea and the ideal of a state university. He believes "the campus of Rutgers extends to the borders of the state, and its mission affects every phase of the cultural and economic life of her people."

State appropriations have been moving swiftly upward from the \$1,400,000 the state granted Rutgers in 1945. The budget in 1951, when Dr. Jones took office, included slightly more than \$5,000,000 in state funds; today that total is just over \$10,000,000. In addition, New Jersey annually provides 1,000 state scholarships worth \$400,000.

Increased state funds have served many ends, not all of them quickly obvious. The new \$4,000,000 library is being paid for with state funds, but the three big new dormitories

rising nearby are being financed with \$4,500,000 in private capital. Across the Raritan on Hillside campus, the splendid new \$3,500,000 building housing the Institute of Microbiology has been financed from streptomycin royalties.

PRINCIPAL emphasis in using state funds has been on improving the tone of a Rutgers education, wherever it be encountered—in New Brunswick, in Newark, in Camden or in one of the many other areas of academic influence. The faculty has been expanded, with ever-improving quality. Faculty salaries have been raised, particularly at the lower levels. Research facilities and fields of investigation have been broadened.

High academic distinction continues to be stressed at Rutgers, often to the distress of those perennially-young alumni who hint that lowered admission requirements might improve the football team. Rare among state universities, Rutgers continues its policy of selective admissions—stressing academic fitness. This year, for example, of the 900 freshmen entering the Men's Colleges in New Brunswick, 90 per cent had stood in the upper two-fifths of their high school classes. There is an understanding that Rutgers entrance requirements parallel "Ivy League" standards.

New Jersey's highly-diversified economic pattern makes the task of her state university difficult, yet Dr. Jones declares the state's great variety makes for "enormous opportunities." At the same time, consider the obligations—to serve the farmer, to serve an industrial area whose output covers a wide range from chemicals to fine jewelry, to serve one of the nation's most polyglot populations.

THIS year the Agricultural Experiment Station celebrates its 75th anniversary and the College of Agriculture observes its 91st birthday, both stronger than ever—not only within the state but in national prestige. The state university started in 1864

in the "Ag" College, but today agriculture is merely one responsibility.

Rutgers serves nearly 3,000 undergraduates in its Men's Colleges in New Brunswick, studying agriculture, liberal arts courses, the sciences, engineering and education. On its state-wide campus, including Douglass College and colleges in Newark and Camden, Rutgers has the responsibility for educating another 3,000 full-time undergraduates. Close to 20,000 more young men and women of varying ages and varying intentions each year seek Rutgers help for everything from two-week short courses in agriculture to eight-year evening schedules leading to a degree.

That means constant vigilance to see that on the one hand the needs of a state are being met, and on the other hand that university offerings are not being spread too thin. Rutgers has moved to meet some serious wants of the state—by improving its law schools and its school of education, by inaugurating such new schools as those in library science and social work. Next year's budget will include funds for increased psychological studies.

Perhaps the biggest stumbling block at the moment for Rutgers is its comparative youth as a true state university. Indeed, Rutgers may well be said to have two histories—179 years as a private college and university; 10 years as a state university. Some confuse the two—the present study of the university's heavy emphasis on private trustees is one illustration that the kinship is not wholly resolved.

A SCANT decade as state university poses other problems. Tuition rates at Rutgers are as high as any state institution in the land—far higher than most. Stated another way, higher educational opportunities for New Jersey boys and girls are not nearly as readily available as they are in other states.

If Rutgers is to meet the overwhelming tide of students coming by 1965, its physical facilities must be

greatly revamped. Even now in New Brunswick there are obvious limitations. Many of the buildings on Queen's and Neilson campuses are seriously outmoded—some hopelessly outmoded. Academic departments are housed in remodeled old houses along College Ave.—and these are far from adequate accommodations. This isn't Rutgers propaganda; this is obvious to the inquiring eye.

Whether Rutgers will be ready by 1965—that's only 10 years hence—is dependent partially on the taxpayer and partially on sound administration. The pressure will be tremendous, not only from the rapid rise in enrollments which mere rising birth rates would dictate, but also because from many areas may come a cry for lowered admission standards.

DR. JONES is determined that academic standards will remain high. Nevertheless, he says "to cope with increased numbers of students we must rethink the whole problem of our quality. We can't necessarily equate small size with quality." That by no means means Rutgers can, or will, seek only to educate an elite. That, stresses Dr. Jones, is undemocratic: "We can't measure ability that accurately and we can't aim our education at an upper intelligence for recondite research; we need too many different types of people in our society."

There are those people who think "quality and quantity are somehow incompatible," Dr. Jones says. They believe "any attempt to make higher education more generally available would 'spread our culture perilously thin.'" Dr. Jones replies:

"I don't think much of that metaphor. It implies that culture is a substance like peanut butter, that we haven't much of it, and that if we try to share it more widely all the children will be skimmed on their sandwiches. But knowledge, unlike peanut butter, does not diminish by being shared. It is more likely to increase."

Next Sunday: St. Elizabeth's College.